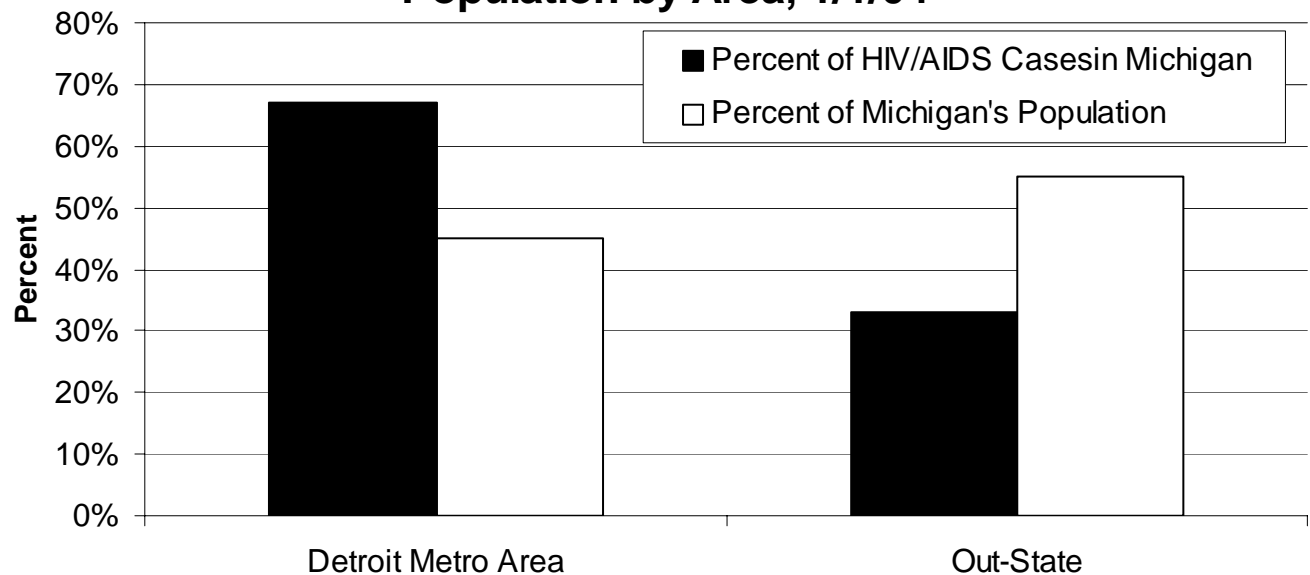


2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan



Figure 1: Michigan Living HIV/AIDS Cases and Population by Area, 1/1/04



Detroit Metro Area includes City of Detroit, Lapeer County, Macomb County, Monroe County, Oakland County, St. Clair County, and Wayne County

2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

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2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Summary of Epidemic for Out-State Michigan

- **How many cases?** The Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) estimates that there are 5,160 people living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, of which 3,606 were reported as of January 1, 2004. Out-State Michigan is defined as the 77 counties outside of the six Detroit Metro Area counties. Incidence of HIV (the number of new HIV infections) was roughly level at around 280 cases each year between 1998 and 2002. The number of AIDS deaths annually in Out-State Michigan has also remained roughly level at about 80 deaths each year between 1998 and 2002. The prevalence of HIV disease (all persons living with HIV infection or AIDS, whether diagnosed recently or years ago) is increasing because new cases are still being diagnosed and infected persons are living longer.
- **How are the cases geographically distributed?** HIV disease is distributed disproportionately in Michigan. Out-State Michigan has fewer cases (3,606 of the 11,527 cases (13 percent) reported statewide) than would be expected compared with the general population that lives there (55 percent of the general population of Michigan). Figure 1 displays the distribution of reported cases for the Detroit Metro and the remaining Out-State areas of Michigan. Kent County has the largest number and proportion of cases reported in the Out-State Area (970 cases, 18 percent). See Table 2a, page 4-28.

The 83 counties of Michigan are divided into 45 local health departments (LHDs). In the less populated areas of the state LHDs may contain more than one county, however most contain a single county. All LHDs have been labeled as either being in a high or low HIV prevalence area (please refer to Figure 2 of the Statewide profile for methodology used). Within Out-State Michigan, Allegan, Berrien, Calhoun, Cass, Genesee, Ingham, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Muskegon, Saginaw, Van Buren, and Washtenaw Counties are considered to be LHDs in high prevalence areas (78 percent of Out-State cases), while the remaining Out-State counties are considered to be LHDs in low prevalence areas.

Recommendations: Ranking of Behavioral Groups

To assist in prioritizing prevention activities, the MDCH HIV/STD & Bloodborne Infections Surveillance Section is charged with ranking the top three primary behavioral groups at risk for HIV disease in Out-State Michigan. The guiding question used in this process has been, “In which populations can strategies prevent the most infections from occurring?”. Effectively reducing transmission in populations where most of the HIV transmission is taking place will have the greatest impact upon the overall epidemic. The percentage of cases for each behavioral group was used in determining the ranked order of the following three behavioral groups: MSM, IDUs, and heterosexuals. Notice: The trends and rates reported in the Out-State Profiles must be viewed with caution because they are based on ‘statistically small’ numbers.

- **Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)*:** MSM make up 66 percent of all HIV/AIDS cases with a known mode of transmission (1,976 out of 2,988). The MSM behavioral group continues to be the most affected behavioral group even though the number of new cases indicates a level (non-increasing, non-decreasing) trend.
- **Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)*:** Of all HIV/AIDS cases with a known mode of transmission, 19 percent are IDUs (581 out of 2,988). Cases among IDUs are closely linked to HIV among women and their infants and the heterosexual groups. The trend in IDU transmission also appears to be level.
- **High Risk Heterosexuals (HRH):** HRH cases constitute 18 percent of the total number of cases with a known mode of transmission (532 out of 2,988) and are defined as HIV-infected persons whose heterosexual sex partners are known to be IDUs, behaviorally bisexual men, blood recipients known to be HIV +, and/or HIV+ individuals. The trend in heterosexual transmission also appears to be level.

**These numbers include MSM/IDU in totals and percent calculations.*

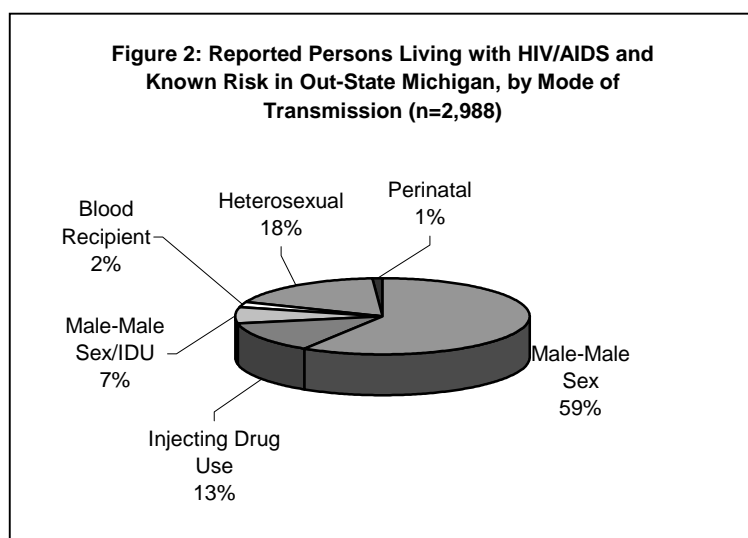
2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Distribution of HIV/AIDS (Living) Cases by Mode of Transmission

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System

Current surveillance methods cannot distinguish the specific transmission route in individuals who have engaged in more than one transmission behavior. Although case reporting includes ascertainment of many behaviors associated with HIV transmission, for the purposes of analysis and interpretation, cases are assigned to a risk hierarchy designated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. This hierarchy takes into account the efficiency of HIV transmission associated with each behavior as well as the probability of exposure to an infected person within the population. The adult/adolescent categories, in order, are as follows: (1) men who have sex with men (MSM), (2) injecting drug users (IDU), (3) men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU), (4) hemophilia/coagulation disorders, (5) heterosexual (see glossary for more in-depth description), (6) receipt of HIV-infected blood or blood components, and (7) no identified risk (NIR). The hierarchy is currently being re-examined by a national work group.

Figure 2 indicates the persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by mode of transmission for the 2,988 cases for which the risk was identifiable.



- This chart demonstrates that over two-thirds (66 percent) of the people living with HIV/AIDS with a known mode of transmission are MSM, including seven percent who also injected drugs.
- Almost a fifth (19 percent) are injecting drug users, including seven percent who are also MSM. Forty-eight percent of non-MSM IDUs also have high-risk heterosexual sex partners. (Table 2, page 4-27.)
- Eighteen percent of the total had high-risk heterosexual sex partners as their only mode of transmission.

Discussion of Persons with 'No Identified Risk':

The 'No Identified Risk' (NIR) category is the only transmission categories with a significant trend increase from 1998 to 2002. NIRs make up 17 percent of the HIV-infected population in Out-State Michigan and are 64 percent male and 36 percent female. Those persons in the NIR category are 58 percent black, 35 percent white, and 13 percent other races. Almost three-quarters of the NIRs fall under the 'presumed heterosexual' subcategory. Presumed Heterosexual accounts for nine percent of men living with HIV and 24 percent of women living with HIV. See Table 3, page 4-29.

There are many reasons why risk is not reported to the Michigan Department of Community Health on the initial case report. Lack of provider elicitation and patient denial, as well as, patients truly not knowing their risks and the risks of their partner(s), are reasons why there is a growing proportion of NIRs.

2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Distribution of Estimated HIV/AIDS Cases by Race

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System

Figures 3 and 4 show the impact of this epidemic on six race and sex groups.

Figure 3: Estimated Prevalence of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, by Race and Sex

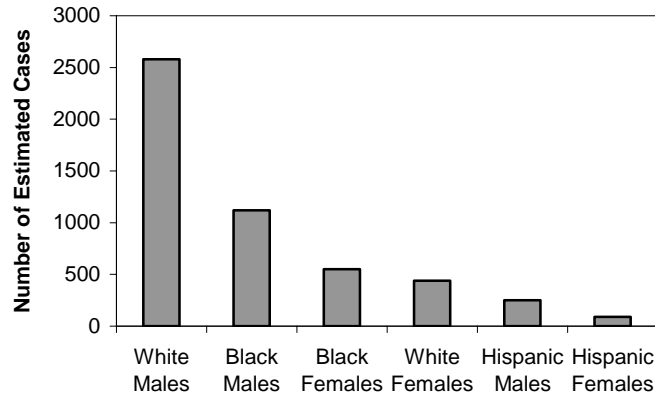
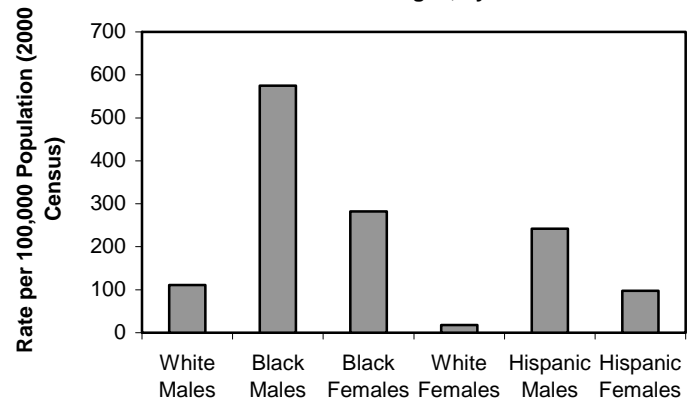


Figure 4: Estimated Case Rates of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, by Race and Sex



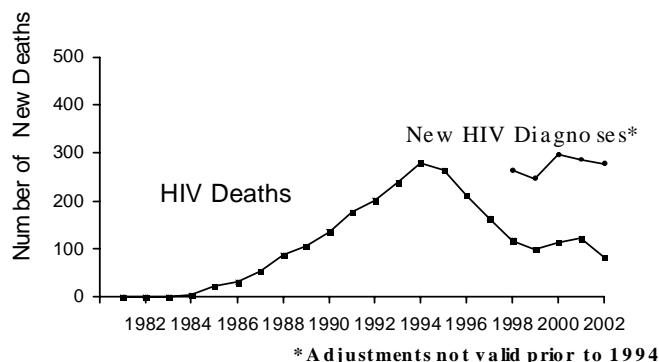
- Black males have the highest rate per 100,000 population (575) and the second highest estimated number (1,120) of HIV/AIDS cases. This high rate means the impact of the epidemic is greatest on this demographic group.
- Black Females have the second highest rate (282) and the third highest estimated number (550) of cases of HIV/AIDS.
- Hispanic males have the third highest rate (242) and the fifth highest estimated number (250) of cases. This means the impact of the epidemic is high on a relatively small population.
- White males have the fourth highest rate (111) and the highest estimated number (2,580) of cases of HIV/AIDS.
- Hispanic females have the fifth highest rate (97) and the lowest estimated number (90) of cases.
- White females have the lowest rate (18) and the fourth highest estimated number (440) of HIV/AIDS cases.

2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Trends in HIV/AIDS Data

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Figure 5: New Diagnoses of HIV Infection and HIV Deaths in Out-State Michigan

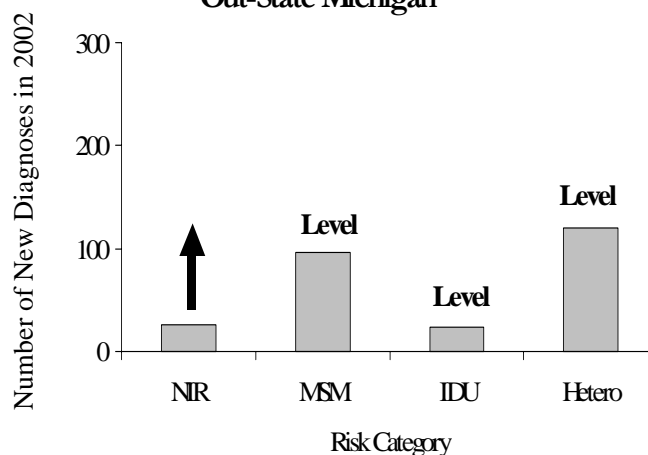


New HIV Diagnoses (HIV incidence) and deaths are statistically level 1998-2002. HIV incidence and the HIV related deaths are shown in Figure 5. The overall decrease in deaths is likely due to the more effective treatments available in 1996 that delay or prevent the onset of AIDS in HIV-infected persons. The number of persons newly diagnosed with HIV each year was about 280 cases between 1998 and 2002 in Out-State Michigan.

Transmission of HIV 1996-2000: *Risk Behaviors for HIV Infection, 1998-2002*: Figure 6 shows that the proportion of persons diagnosed each year with HIV infection between 1998 and 2002 increased significantly in the No Identifiable Risks (NIRs) from five percent to nine percent (13 to 26 cases). Before adjusting cases for those reported without risk we expect cases diagnosed and reported more recently to be less likely to have a known mode of transmission. However, since these data were adjusted for this trend, the fact that we still see a significant increase in the proportion of NIRs means that this increase cannot be attributed to this expected pattern in risk classification.

Of the 260 new HIV infections diagnosed in 2002, there were 96 (35 percent) diagnoses among MSM, 120 (43 percent) among heterosexuals, 26 (9 percent) among NIRs, 24 (9 percent) among IDUs, 8 (3 percent) among MSM/IDUs, and 3 (1 percent) among other risk infections. This year the heterosexual category is made up of two subgroups: 'high risk' heterosexuals and 'presumed' heterosexuals. A 'high risk' heterosexual is categorized as an HIV-infected person whose heterosexual sex partners are known to be IDUs, behaviorally bisexual men, blood recipients known to be HIV +, and/or HIV+ individuals. A 'presumed' heterosexual is someone who had heterosexual sex as their only risk but their partner's risk is unknown. This is the first year we included "presumed" heterosexuals with the "high risk" heterosexuals in one category for the purpose of measuring trend over time. The trend for heterosexual transmission also appears to be level. Other risks include transmission from blood products and perinatal exposures.

Figure 6: Number of New HIV Diagnoses in 2002 and Trends 1998-2002, by Mode of Transmission in Out-State Michigan



2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Number of People Accessing Services vs. Reported Cases

Data from Uniform Reporting System (URS) & HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Table 1: Comparing Services with Cases in Out-State Michigan		
Group	Services	Cases
Males	77%	78%
Females	23%	22%
White	58%	59%
Black	30%	32%
Hispanic	7%	7%
Other Minorities	3%	1%
Unknown Race	1%	1%
White Males	49%	50%
Black Males	19%	22%
Hispanic Males	6%	5%
Other Minority Males	2%	1%
Unknown Race Males	1%	1%
White Females	10%	9%
Black Females	10%	11%
Hispanic Females	2%	2%
Other Minority Females	1%	<1%
Unknown Race Females	<1%	<1%
0-12 Years*	1%	1%
13-19 Years*	1%	1%
20-24 Years*	3%	2%
25-44 Years*	63%	60%
45+ Years*	32%	36%
Infants: 0-1 Years*	<1%	<1%
Children: 2-12 Years*	1%	1%
Youth: 12-24 Years*	4%	3%
Women: 25 Years*+	21%	20%
Total HIV Infected	100% (N=2,282)	100% (N=3,606)

The Uniform Reporting System collects data on services that are provided to clients, including case-management, physician referrals, and assistance with housing and transportation needs. These services are funded through the Ryan White CARE Act (RWCA).

In 2003, 2,282 HIV-infected persons were reported receiving Ryan White Services in Out-State Michigan. Since it is likely that most of these individuals receiving services are reported cases, when comparing their number to that of the total number of reported cases (3,606), it is apparent that not all persons reported are receiving RWCA-funded services.

The Ryan White CARE Act puts a priority on providing services to women, infants, children and youth (WICY) with HIV infection. As a result, the proportion of youth age 12 to 24, and women age 25 or older receiving services is somewhat higher than in reported cases.

**Years within this table refer to current age, not age at diagnosis.*

2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Several sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are more common than HIV infection, have a short incubation period, and are curable. Reviewing their patterns of transmission can provide additional information regarding recent sexual behavior and potential risk, not available from HIV/AIDS data. Studies have shown that the risk of both acquiring and spreading HIV is two to five times greater in people with STDs. Aggressive STD treatment in a community can help to reduce the rate of new HIV infections.

During 2003, there were over 16,000 cases of chlamydia and nearly 7,000 cases of gonorrhea reported in Out-State Michigan. See Table 5, page 4-31. For both diseases, the highest rates of infection were among persons age 15-19. This age group comprises six percent of the Out-State Michigan population but accounted for 28 percent of gonorrhea and 35 percent of chlamydia cases. Although there were significantly more cases reported among whites, the rates of chlamydia and gonorrhea among blacks were 45 times that of whites for gonorrhea and 11 times the rates among whites for chlamydia. By controlling for the population, the disparity of STD incidence between blacks and whites is more evident. Similar to statewide Michigan data, 41 percent of gonorrhea cases are male and 59 percent are female, however, the majority of chlamydia cases are female (78 percent).

There were 27 cases of primary or secondary syphilis reported in Out-State Michigan in 2003. These cases were more likely to be male (59 percent) and older (41 percent over the age of 30). Fifty-six percent of these cases were black, 41 percent were white, and four percent were Hispanic. Female cases were more likely to be black (73 percent vs. 27 percent white) when compared to male cases (44 percent black vs. 50 percent white).

2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Focus on Kent County

Number of Cases and Mode of Transmission:

Based on the rate found on Table 2a (page 4-28), Kent County has the second highest rate of HIV infection in the state after Wayne County (including Detroit) at 169 per 100,000 population.

For persons with a known mode of transmission (553), 65 percent of HIV infected persons living in Kent County are classified as MSM (including MSM/IDU), compared with 62 percent statewide. Nineteen percent of HIV infected persons living in Kent County are classified as IDU (including MSM/IDU), compared to 25 percent statewide. Twenty-one percent are classified as high-risk heterosexual, compared to 17 percent statewide. HIV infected individuals living in Kent County are less likely to have been infected through injection drug use and more likely to have been infected through high-risk heterosexual sex and MSM behaviors, when compared to the entire state of Michigan.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

The HIV infected population in Kent County is 35 percent black and 51 percent white. This is the opposite of the statewide distribution of cases (57 percent black and 37 percent white). Twelve percent of the persons living with HIV in Kent County are Hispanics, compared to four percent statewide. The Hispanic population in Michigan is discussed on page 2-30.

Of the 654 HIV/AIDS cases living in Kent County, 78 percent are male and 22 percent are female. This is similar to the entire state (77 percent male and 23 percent female).

Please see Table 8, page 2-49 of the Michigan Profile or Table 6, page 4-32 of the Out-State Profiles for Kent County data.

Other Information:

There are 103 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Kent County who were born in another country. Twenty-one of these persons were diagnosed with HIV in another country, 51 were diagnosed with HIV in Michigan, and 31 were diagnosed in other states. Just less than half (49 percent) were born in Africa.

2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Focus on Berrien County

Number of Cases and Mode of Transmission:

Based on the rate found in Table 2a (page 4-28), Berrien County has the third highest rate of HIV infection in the state after Wayne (including Detroit) and Kent Counties at 166 per 100,000 population, this is slightly greater than the statewide rate of 163 per 100,000.

Black males have a different risk pattern of transmission of HIV in Berrien County than the entire state of Michigan. Of black males with a known risk, 22 percent are MSM (including those who are MSM/IDU), compared with 62 percent statewide; 26 percent are IDU (including those who are MSM/IDU), compared with 25 percent statewide; and 48 percent are high-risk heterosexual, compared with 17 percent statewide. Black males in Berrien County are less likely to be infected through MSM behavior, and more likely to be infected through high-risk heterosexual sex.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

The HIV infected population in Berrien County is 30 percent white, 63 percent black, and seven percent Hispanic (which is almost double that of the Hispanic population statewide). The Hispanic population in Michigan is discussed on page 2-30.

Please see Table 9, page 2-50 of the Michigan Profile or Table 7, page 4-33 of the Out-State Profiles for Berrien County data.

Other Information:

There are 53 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Berrien County who were born in another country. Two of these persons were diagnosed with HIV in another country, 36 were diagnosed with HIV in Michigan, and the rest (15 persons) were diagnosed in other states. Eighty percent were born in Africa.

2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: MSM

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases:

Men who have sex with men (MSM) are the number-one ranked behavioral group in Out-State Michigan. MSM remain the single largest behavioral group affected by this epidemic and account for two-thirds of all reported infected persons with a known risk. MDCH estimates that there are approximately 2,830 MSM living with HIV disease in Out-State Michigan. This includes an estimated 290 HIV-infected men whose risk is a combination of having sex with other men and injecting drugs.

Race/Ethnicity:

Having sex with other men infected most males in Out-State Michigan. This is true for black, white and Hispanic men. In reviewing reported cases for MSM and MSM/IDU (total cases equaling 1,976), white males (1,463) account for almost three-quarters (74 percent) while black males (387) comprise approximately 20 percent of men in this combined category.

Age:

The largest percentage of living MSM cases (92 percent) were between the ages of 20-49 when diagnosed with HIV. MSM is the predominant mode of transmission for males aged 13 and up.

Geographic Distribution:

Thirty-three percent of all HIV-infected MSM statewide reside in Out-State Michigan. Within both high and low prevalence counties, MSMs constitute 66 percent of the cases with a known risk. (These percentages include MSM who are also IDU).

Trends and Conclusions:

MDCH estimates that there were about 96 new HIV infections in the year 2002 among men who have sex with men in Out-State Michigan. These numbers were statistically level from 1998-2002, however, men who have sex with men will likely continue to be the largest behavioral group affected by the HIV epidemic.

The data also suggest that prevention activities among male teenagers and male young adults should be geared towards males having sex with older males. These activities should recognize that adolescents at highest risk are those whose sex partners are older, since older men are more likely to be HIV-infected than are younger males.

2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: MSM: HIV Negative, At-Risk Persons

Data from HIV Testing Survey (HITS)

During the HIV Testing Survey (HITS) HIV-negative MSM were interviewed in Detroit (55 MSM), Oakland County (5 MSM) and Grand Rapids (23 MSM). Data from these areas are left combined to maintain statistical power. Use of condoms with male partners was assessed and indicated inconsistent condom usage. Condom use was more frequent among those who reported being the insertive partner. Figure 7 shows that of 40 respondents reporting a “primary” partner who participated in receptive anal sex, 13 (32 percent) reported that their partner used condoms “Always” in the past year. Figure 8 shows that of the 47 respondents reporting a “primary” male partner who participated in insertive anal sex, 22 (47 percent) reported using a condom “Always”.

Figure 7: In the past 12 months, when you had receptive anal sex with a primary male partner, how often did he use a condom? (n=40)

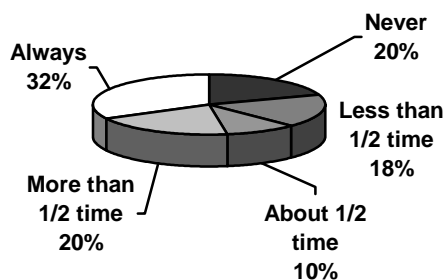


Figure 8: In the past 12 months, when you had insertive anal sex with a primary male partner, how often did you use a condom? (n=47)

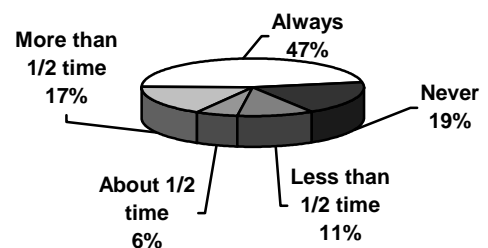


Figure 9 shows that among the 19 respondents with a “non-primary” male partner, 7 (37 percent) reported that their partner used condoms “Always” in the past year when they participated in receptive anal sex. Figure 10 shows that of the 32 respondents who participated in insertive anal sex with a non-primary male partner, 19 (60 percent) reported that they used a condom “Always”.

Figure 9: In the past 12 months, when you had receptive anal sex with a non-primary male partner, how often did he use a condom? (n=19)

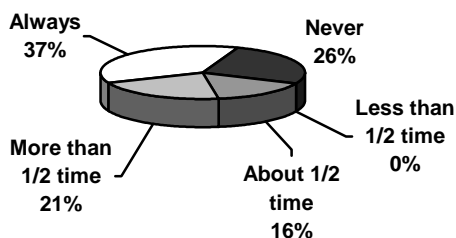
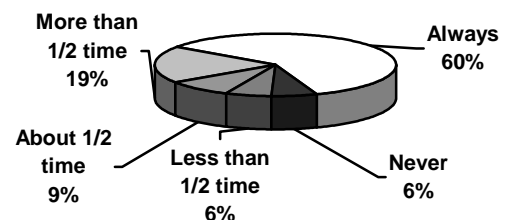


Figure 10: In the past 12 months, when you had insertive anal sex with a non-primary male partner, how often did you use a condom? (n=32)



2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: IDU

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS) &
Family of Seroprevalence Surveys

Number of Cases:

Injecting drug users (IDUs) are the number-two ranked behavioral group in Out-State Michigan and account for 19 percent of reported infected persons with a known risk. MDCH estimates there are approximately 830 IDUs living with HIV disease in Out-State Michigan. This estimate includes 290 HIV-infected men whose risk is a combination of having sex with other men and injecting drugs.

When considering the effect of IDU on the HIV/AIDS epidemic, it is important to note that this group is additionally linked to heterosexuals and MSM. Nearly one-half (48 percent) of the reported cases among non-MSM IDUs also had high-risk heterosexual sex partners. Additionally, of the 532 cases with reported heterosexual risk, 145 individuals (27 percent) also reported having IDU as partners.

When these linked populations are considered, IDU-related transmission accounts for 24 percent (726 cases) of people reported with HIV disease and having a known risk in Out-State Michigan. This is on track with the nationwide picture of 24 percent IDU.

Western Michigan Drug Treatment HIV Seroprevalence Study:

From June 1998 to March 1999 an anonymous, unlinked HIV seroprevalence study was conducted among 1,120 persons receiving drug treatment through a drug and alcohol treatment center in Western Michigan. From these participants 1,115 HIV test results were available and revealed an overall seroprevalence of 1.3 percent (15 persons).

One-fifth of all clients had ever injected drugs, and 61 percent of IDUs had injected in the last 12 months, with heroin being the primary drug injected. Six HIV-infected persons (40 percent) had ever injected drugs, and three of these had injected in the last 12 months. One-third of those interviewed at the IDU venue, including three HIV-infected IDUs, had shared works since 1978.

HIV seroprevalence was higher among IDU than non-IDU (2.6 percent versus 1 percent), but the majority of the HIV-infected (60 percent) did not report injecting drugs and their risk factors were not known. Although HIV seroprevalence among white males was low in this population, they accounted for the largest proportion of IDU and the largest proportion of IDU who share needles.

Of the 1,120 persons in the study, 825 persons were tested for Hepatitis C virus (HCV), and 202 (25 percent) were positive. Of the 14 HIV-infected persons who were tested, 8 (57 percent) were co-infected with HCV. HCV seroprevalence was much higher among persons who had injected drugs (61 percent) than among persons using non-injected drugs (14 percent).

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

Of the 581 IDU and MSM/IDU HIV/AIDS cases, 223 are white men (38 percent), 175 are black men (30 percent), 73 are black women (13 percent), 59 are white women (10 percent), 30 are Hispanic males (5 percent), and 11 are Hispanic women (2 percent). In total, 43 percent (248) of the cases occur in black IDU.

Almost two-thirds of the cases are men (62 percent), while women constitute the remaining 38 percent. Among the 146 women whose HIV infection has been attributed to IDU, 57 percent also report high-risk heterosexual sex partners.

2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: IDU (continued)

Age:

Those who were 25-49 years old when diagnosed with HIV make up 83 percent (481) of all IDU (including those who are MSM/IDU) cases in Out-State Michigan. Among men with a known risk who were diagnosed with HIV between the ages of 20 and 59, IDU (including MSM/IDU) is the second most common mode of transmission. Forty-one percent of male IDU cases are among men who were diagnosed in their thirties (49 percent of these were MSM/IDU).

Among women with a known risk who were diagnosed with HIV between the ages of 13 and 59, IDU is the second most common mode of transmission. Forty percent of female IDU cases are among women who were diagnosed in their thirties (60 percent of these also reported having high-risk sexual partners).

Geographic Distribution:

Seventy-eight percent of IDU cases were reported in the high prevalence areas of Out-State Michigan. Within the high prevalence counties, IDUs constitute 20 percent of the cases with a known risk while in the lower prevalence counties 8 percent of reported persons living with HIV/AIDS are IDU. (These percentages include IDU males who are also MSM).

Trends and Conclusions:

The number of new HIV diagnoses among IDUs (including MSM/IDU) has remained level between 1998 and 2002, at approximately 25 new HIV infections in the year 2002. IDU cases in Out-State Michigan are more similar to IDU cases statewide among blacks than among whites. Some of these persons were likely exposed heterosexually because IDUs are more likely to have IDU sex partners than are persons who do not inject drugs.

In addition, the impact of this transmission group on non-IDUs is important to recognize. Decreasing HIV among IDUs will decrease the number of cases attributed to heterosexual transmission as well as to their infants via perinatal transmission.

2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: IDU: HIV Negative, At-Risk Persons

Data from HIV Testing Survey (HITS)

The HITS survey assessed behaviors in HIV-negative IDUs. This section includes data from Detroit (66 IDUs), Oakland County (7 IDUs), and Grand Rapids (21 IDUs). Data from these areas are left combined to maintain statistical power. Figure 11 shows approximately three in ten respondents reporting use of non-sterile needles at least some of the time during the 12 months prior to the survey. Figure 12 shows that 62 percent reported injecting only heroin on a “Daily” basis.

Figure 11: In the last 12 months, how often have you used a dirty needle? (n=94)

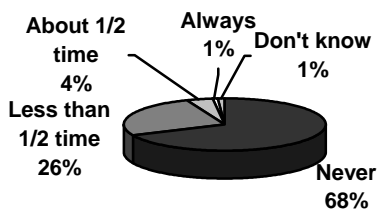
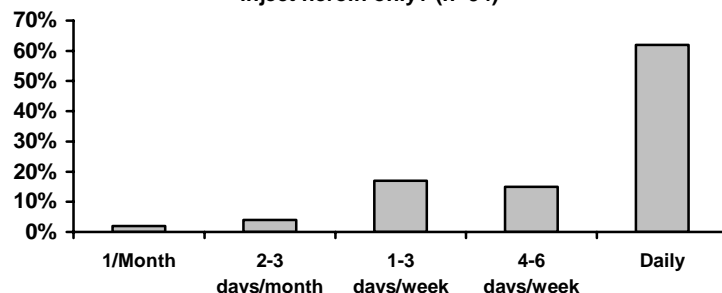


Figure 12: In the past 12 months, how often did you inject heroin only? (n=94)



Inconsistent condom use among female injection drug users is higher with primary male sex partners. Among female IDUs reporting “primary” male sex partners, 57 percent reported “Never” using a condom (Figure 13). Among female IDUs reporting “non-primary” male sex partners, 18 percent reported “Never” using a condom (Figure 14).

Figure 13: Women: In the past 12 months, when you had vaginal sex with a primary male partner, how often did he use a condom? (n=23)

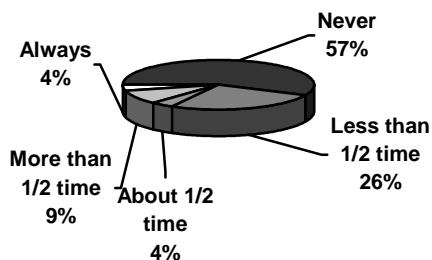
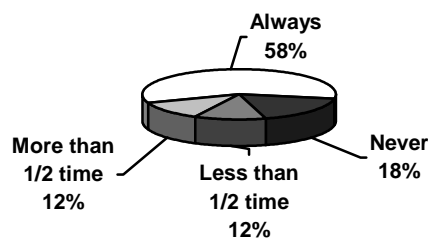


Figure 14: Women: In the past 12 months, when you had vaginal sex with a non-primary male partner, how often did he use a condom? (n=17)



Male injection drug users reported comparable condom usage rates with their female partners. Among those reporting a “primary” female sex partner, 57 percent reported “Never” using a condom with the primary female partner (Figure 15). Fifteen percent of male respondents reported “Never” using a condom with their female non-primary partner (Figure 16).

Figure 15: Men: In the past 12 months, when you had vaginal sex with a primary female partner, how often did you use a condom? (n=37)

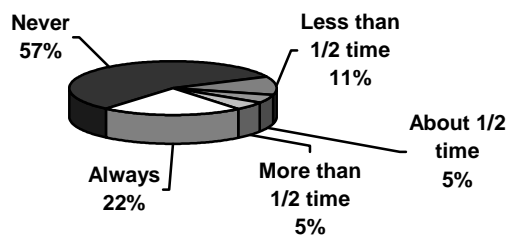
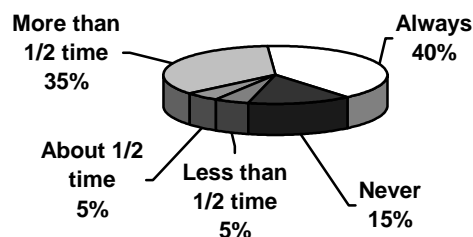


Figure 16: Men: In the past 12 months, when you had vaginal sex with a non-primary female partner, how often did you use a condom? (n=20)



2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: High-Risk Heterosexuals

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases:

Heterosexual transmission is the number-three ranked behavioral group in Out-State Michigan. Heterosexual sex accounts for 18 percent of reported infected persons with a known risk. MDCH estimates that 760 persons living with HIV disease in Out-State Michigan were infected with HIV through heterosexual sex. Transmission is classified as heterosexual when one or more heterosexual sex partners are known to be IDUs, behaviorally bisexual men, blood recipients known to be HIV +, and/or HIV+ individuals (these are referred to as high-risk heterosexual partners).

Currently there are an estimated 260 infected persons who are classified as IDUs but who also had one or more high-risk heterosexual sex partner(s). These persons may have been exposed to HIV heterosexually or through sharing injecting equipment. Among reported cases, the dual risk IDU/heterosexual cases comprise six percent of all reported HIV/AIDS cases with a known risk and are 55 percent men and 45 percent women within Out-State Michigan.

There are no seroprevalence surveys in this area to measure the HIV positive rate of higher risk heterosexuals attending STD clinics. However rates in Out-State Michigan are likely lower than those at the Detroit Health Department's STD clinic.

Prevalence:

Seroprevalence surveys done in 1996 at the Berrien and Saginaw counties STD clinics each measured seropositive rates of 0.2 percent with the few positives being among black women at each clinic. Rates of HIV infection among heterosexuals outside of these two counties are likely even lower

Incidence:

In the early 2000s, a less sensitive EIA assay, was used to measure incidence (recently acquired infections) by testing stored specimens from the Family of Seroprevalence Surveys that were collected between 1988 and 1999. At Michigan HIV counseling, testing, & referral centers incidence ranged from 22-54 cases (13 to 24 percent) annually. Overall HIV incidence was stable throughout most of the study period, reaching a low of 0.17 percent in 2000 and then rising to the highest level during this study period at 0.41 percent in 2002. Specifically, heterosexuals were represented by two groups: a person engaging in only heterosexual sex, with no other risk and a person whose sex partner was at risk for HIV. Each of these groups accounted for 14 percent of recently acquired HIV infection during this period. The majority of recently acquired infections in the heterosexual group were black, and the proportion of blacks increased in the later study years, with the greatest increase seen among black females (from 29 to 44 percent).

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

Among females reported with HIV/AIDS and a known risk, just under three-quarters (70 percent) of cases are contracted heterosexually. Additionally, among women with a known risk, 15 percent are IDUs who also had high-risk heterosexual sex partners. These data underscore the point that these two modes of transmission are closely intertwined for women.

Among the 532 men and women living with HIV/AIDS and infected heterosexually, 27 percent reported their heterosexual partner as injecting drug users, six percent as behaviorally bisexual men (this applies to women only) and three percent as persons infected through blood products. Almost two-thirds (64 percent) reported their partner(s) as HIV-infected without reporting the partner(s) mode of transmission.

While women account for 22 percent of HIV/AIDS cases in Out-State Michigan they have consistently accounted for over three-quarters of heterosexually acquired infections -- currently 73 percent. Two-thirds of black women were infected heterosexually (66 percent). Just under three-quarters of white women were infected through heterosexual sex (72 percent).

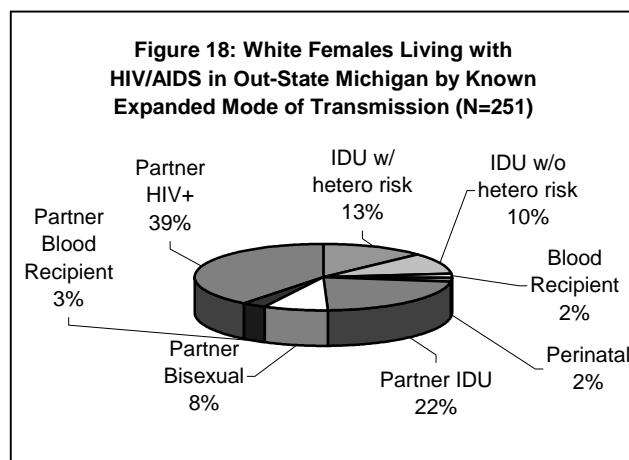
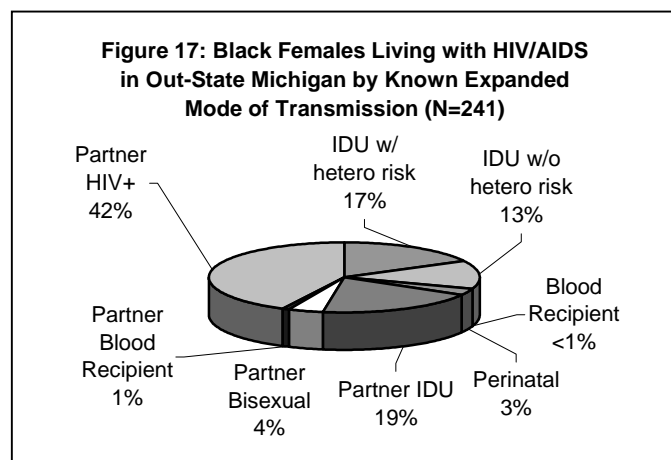
2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: High-Risk Heterosexuals (Continued)

Race/Ethnicity and Sex (Continued):

The number of black and white cases with a high-risk heterosexual risk are relatively equal (42 and 44 percent, respectively). The percent of men infected heterosexually is low--six percent of cases among men of all races with a known risk. See Table 3, page 4-29.

The heterosexual transmission category includes sub-categories to describe mode of transmission in more detail. This is especially helpful for women since they make up most (73 percent) of the heterosexually transmitted cases. To be reported as a heterosexual transmission case, a female must have a partner who is known to be an IDU, behaviorally bisexual man, blood recipient known to be HIV +, and/or HIV+ individual. Heterosexual and IDU modes of transmission and associated sub-categories for infected black and white women with known risk are shown in Figures 17 and 18.



Age:

For women who were 13 years or older at the time of their HIV diagnosis, high-risk heterosexual transmission is the predominant mode of HIV transmission.

Geographic Distribution:

Seventy-eight percent of the 532 cases in Out-State Michigan attributed to high-risk heterosexual activity were reported in high prevalence counties. Of all the cases with a known risk within high prevalence counties in Out-State Michigan, heterosexual transmission constitutes 18 percent. Within low prevalence counties, heterosexual transmission constitutes 17 percent of the cases.

Trends and Conclusions:

In Out-State Michigan, heterosexual transmission was roughly level at around 40 cases per year between 1998 and 2002. At the same time, the proportion of cases attributable to presumed heterosexuals, someone who had heterosexual sex as their only risk but their partner's risk is unknown, increased significantly from 20 percent to 29 percent (53 to 89 cases). When 'presumed heterosexuals' are included in the heterosexual category, the proportion with heterosexually acquired infection exceeds the number of cases attributed to IDU.

The data show that although there is heterosexual transmission from women to men, it is a much smaller problem in Michigan (and the U.S.) than transmission from men to women. In light of the much lower seroprevalence rates among high-risk heterosexuals compared with MSMs, this mode of transmission is unlikely to surpass that of MSM. However, the overlapping risk of high-risk heterosexuals with IDU makes it difficult to predict whether heterosexually acquired cases will equal or surpass those classified as IDU in the future.

2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: High-Risk Heterosexuals: HIV Negative, At-Risk Persons

Data from HIV Testing Survey (HITS)

High-risk HIV-negative heterosexuals were interviewed as a part of HITS at the sexually transmitted disease clinics of the Detroit City (62), Oakland County (27), and Kent County (28) Health Departments. Data from these areas are left combined to maintain statistical power. Men interviewed reported “Never” using a condom 45 percent of the time with their primary female partner and “Never” using a condom 19 percent of the time with a non-primary female partner (Figures 19 and 20). Women interviewed in the STD clinics reported “Never” using a condom 38 percent of the time with their primary male partners, and “Never” using a condom 42 percent with the non-primary male partners (Figures 21 and 22).

Figure 19: Men: In the past 12 months, when you had vaginal sex with a primary female partner, how often did you use a condom? (n=48)

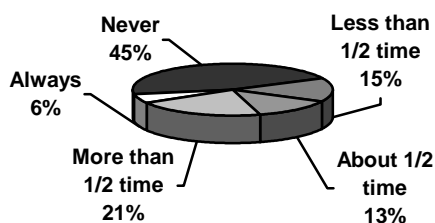


Figure 20: Men: In the past 12 months, when you had vaginal sex with a non-primary female partner, how often did you use a condom? (n=37)

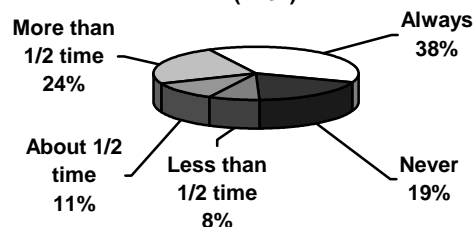


Figure 21: Women: In the past 12 months, when you had vaginal sex with a primary male partner, how often did he use a condom? (n=50)

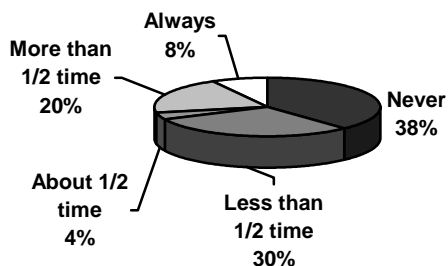
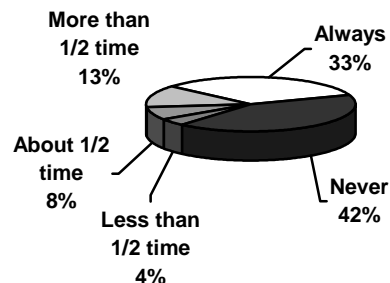


Figure 22: Women: In the past 12 months, when you had vaginal sex with a non-primary male partner, how often did he use a condom? (n=24)



2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases:

Although white persons comprise the majority of those living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, there are a disproportionate number of black cases. Black persons comprise seven percent of the Out-State Michigan population yet make up a third (32 percent) of the cases of HIV/AIDS. MDCH estimates 1,670 blacks living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan. The rate of HIV infection among blacks is 428 per 100,000 population, almost seven times higher than the rate among whites. MDCH estimates that as many as one out of 170 black males and one out of 350 black females may be HIV-infected.

White persons comprise over half (59 percent) of reported HIV/AIDS cases, and 86 percent of the population. MDCH estimates there are 3,020 white persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan. However, since these cases are spread out among a much larger population they have a lower rate (64 per 100,000 population) of HIV infection than blacks or Hispanics. MDCH estimates that as many as one out of 900 white males and one out of 5,430 white females may be HIV-infected.

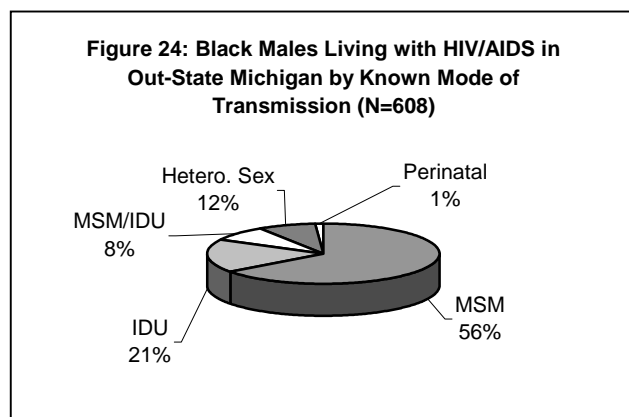
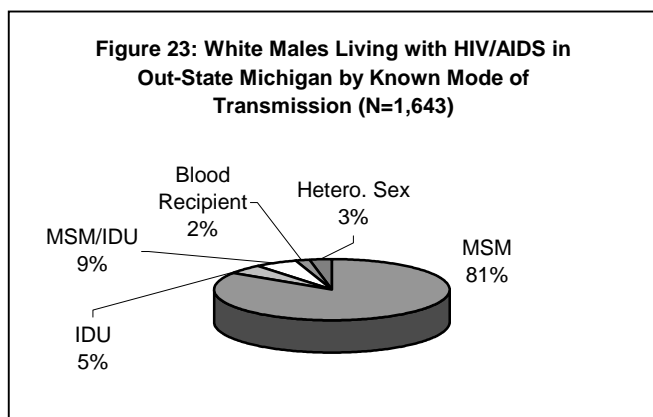
Hispanics comprise seven percent of cases and four percent of the population. This is in contrast to the state as a whole or the Detroit Metro Area alone where the percent of Hispanic cases and population are both three percent. MDCH estimates 340 Hispanics living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan. However, the relatively few cases are spread out among a small population and therefore they have a rate (174 per 100,000 population) higher than that among whites. MDCH estimates that as many as one out of 410 Hispanic males one out of 1,030 Hispanic females may be HIV-infected.

Most persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan are male (78 percent). Although women continue to be a smaller proportion of persons living with HIV/AIDS, their proportion has increased and they currently comprise 22 percent of the infected population in this area.

The majority of the 2,822 male HIV/AIDS cases are white (64 percent), 28 percent are black, six percent are Hispanic and two percent are other or unknown race. Almost half of the 784 female HIV/AIDS cases are black (49 percent), 40 percent are white, eight percent are Hispanic and three percent are other or unknown race.

Mode of Transmission:

Figures 23 and 24 display the proportion of black and white male cases by mode of transmission, among those with known transmission.



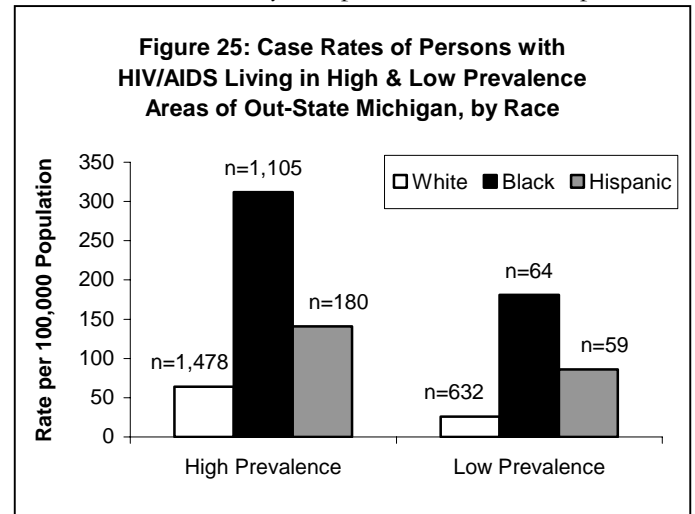
Please refer to Figures 17 and 18 (page 4-19) for break down of female transmissions.

2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex (Continued)

Geographic Distribution of Cases:

Ninety-five percent of all the black cases, seventy percent of white cases, and seventy-five percent of all the Hispanic cases in Out-State Michigan occur in high prevalence counties. Looking at the proportions of cases by race (e.g., number of black cases/total number of cases) in a particular area of Out-State Michigan does not fully measure the impact of this disease. This is because the proportions of whites and blacks living in high and low prevalence areas are different. Therefore, instead of proportions, rates are used (e.g., number of black cases/total number of blacks living in that area). Figure 25 shows that among blacks, the rate is five to seven times higher than the rate among whites in both high and low prevalence areas of Out-State Michigan, even though there are many fewer cases among blacks (numbers are above the bars). This shows that this disease disproportionately affects blacks in both high and low prevalence areas of Out-State Michigan. Also, the HIV/AIDS case rate among Hispanics is two to three times higher than the rate among whites in both high and low prevalence areas.



Trends and Conclusions:

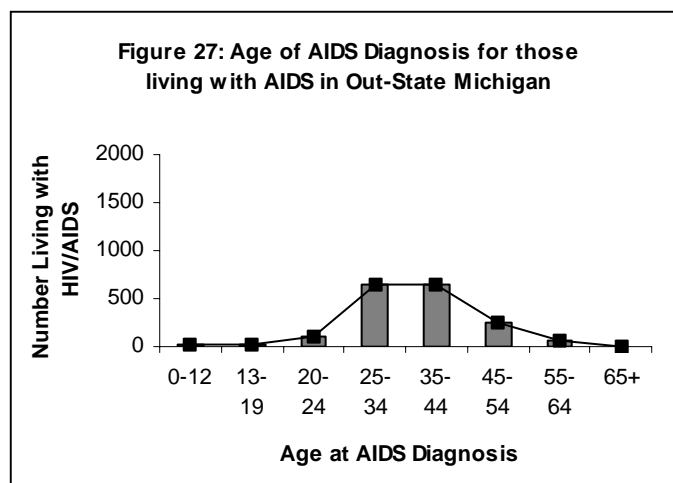
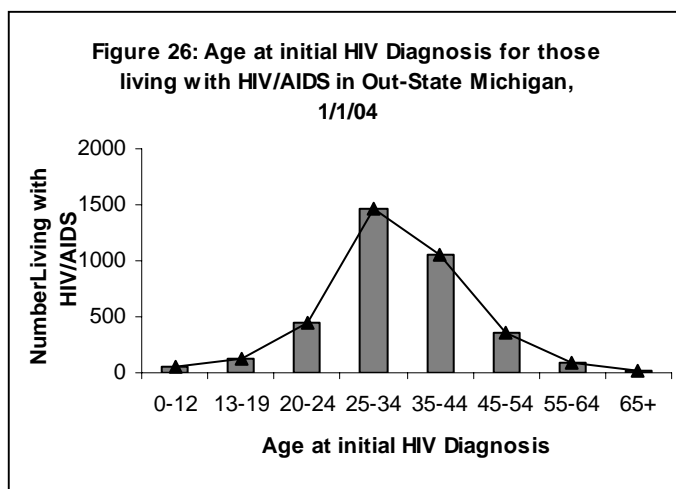
MDCH estimates that the number of new HIV infections annually among blacks has remained level at 550 in 2002. During this same time period, the estimated annual number among whites has remained stable at 250 persons in 2002. New HIV infections diagnosed among Hispanics is also level and remains under 50 persons in 2002.

2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Age

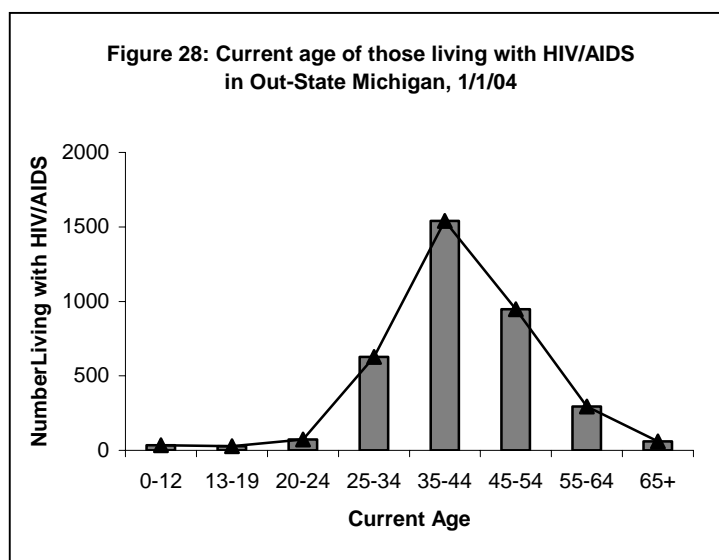
Age at Diagnosis:

There were no significant differences in the proportion of people diagnosed with HIV each year from 1998 to 2002 in any of the age at HIV diagnoses groups in Out-state Michigan. Figure 26 shows persons who were between the ages of 25 and 34 at their initial diagnosis of HIV make up the majority of those living with HIV/AIDS (41 percent) and those who were 35-44 years old make up the second largest age group at initial HIV diagnosis. These two groups make up equal proportions of age at AIDS diagnosis (Figure 27), and combined make up 74 percent of those currently living with AIDS.



Current Age:

Since the start of widespread use of Highly Active Anti-Retroviral Therapy (HAART) in 1996, persons infected with HIV have been living longer. Evidence of this is shown on Figure 28, which displays the current ages of those living with HIV in Michigan. Those currently ages 35 to 44 years make up the largest group of those living with HIV (43 percent) in Out-State Michigan. While persons who were ages 55 years and older at initial HIV diagnosis made up only four percent of those diagnosed with AIDS (Figure 27), persons in this age group make up 10 percent of persons living with HIV in Out-State Michigan.



2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Age: Children (0-12)

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases:

MDCH estimates that there are 80 people living in Out-State Michigan, who were ages 0-12 when they were diagnosed with HIV. They comprise 1.6 percent of reported infected persons. Most of them (77 percent) were infected perinatally, i.e., before, during or shortly after birth. (Those infected after birth would be infected via breastfeeding.). Of the remaining children, 12 percent were infected via blood exposure before 1985 and 11 percent had an unknown risk.

Description of Cases in Children:

Children, ages 0-12, infected with HIV are 61 percent male and 39 percent female. Among the 57 young children reported with HIV/AIDS 46 percent are black, 39 percent are white, 11 percent are Hispanic, and five percent are of unknown race.

Of the 44 children infected perinatally, 14 percent had a mother who was an IDU (20 percent of these had a mother who was not known to be an IDU, but one or more of her sex partners were IDUs). Nine percent had a mother who had behaviorally bisexual sex partners and two percent had a mother who had a hemophiliac sex partner. An additional 27 percent had mothers with HIV-infected sex partners but for whom additional risk information was unavailable. For another 27 percent all that was known about the mother is that she was HIV-infected with no additional risk information.

Geographic Distribution of Infected Children:

Thirty-three percent of all cases in children 0-12 are in Out-State Michigan. Within this area, 70 percent are located in high prevalence counties.

Trends and Conclusions:

The best measurable success in reducing HIV transmission has been among the perinatally infected cases. Without Zidovudine (ZDV) prophylaxis, about 25 percent of children born to HIV-infected women could expect to become HIV-infected. As of January 1, 2004, four of the 27 children born in 2001 and one of the 20 children born in 2002 to HIV-infected women in Out-State Michigan have been diagnosed with HIV infection.

For further discussion please see: Mokotoff, ED, Malamud BH, Kent JB, Kowalczyk, RJ, Scott LJ, Hammett TA, Lindegren, ML. Progress Towards Elimination of Perinatal HIV Infection-Michigan, 1993-2000, MMWR, 2002;51:5: 93-97.

2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Age: Teens and Young Adults (13-24)

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS), Family of HIV Seroprevalence Surveys
& Data from STD Reporting System, & Job Corps

Number of Cases:

MDCH estimates that there are about 830 persons currently living in Out-State Michigan who were ages 13-24 years when they were diagnosed with HIV. Those ages 13-19 years comprise four percent; and age 20-24 years, 13 percent of the Out-State Michigan total. The rate of HIV/AIDS among these young people is lower than the rate among those aged 25-39 years. The level of incident and prevalent cases among persons 13-24 years is not as high as the level among persons 25-44 years. However, some young people are at particularly high risk. Specifically these are male youth who live in areas with high HIV prevalence and have male sex partners who are age 20 or older.

STD rates are highest in those who were 13 to 24 years old at the time of HIV diagnosis. The Out-State specific STD data are shown on Table 5 on page 4-31. In Out-State Michigan, the rate of chlamydia in persons age 15-19 is over six times higher than the overall rate (among all persons in this area). The rate of gonorrhea in this same age group is just over five times that of the overall rate. Please refer to the Sexually Transmitted Diseases Section of the Statewide Profile (page 1-14) for a discussion of these high rates. While rates of STDs among 15-19 year olds are quite high, the rates of HIV in this demographic group are comparably low. This is due to the fact that risk factors for STD acquisition are very broad, specifically multiple sex partners and unprotected sexual intercourse, in comparison to the more specific risk factors of injection drug use or homosexual sex for HIV.

Teen pregnancy rates have also shown decreases over time and decreased significantly from 1998 to 2002. Genesee (80.9 pregnancies per 100,000 persons aged 15-19), Muskegon (79.8), Calhoun (78.5), and Van Buren (77.7) Counties had the highest teen pregnancy rates in Out-State Michigan in 2002, with only Wayne County and the City of Detroit higher than them statewide.

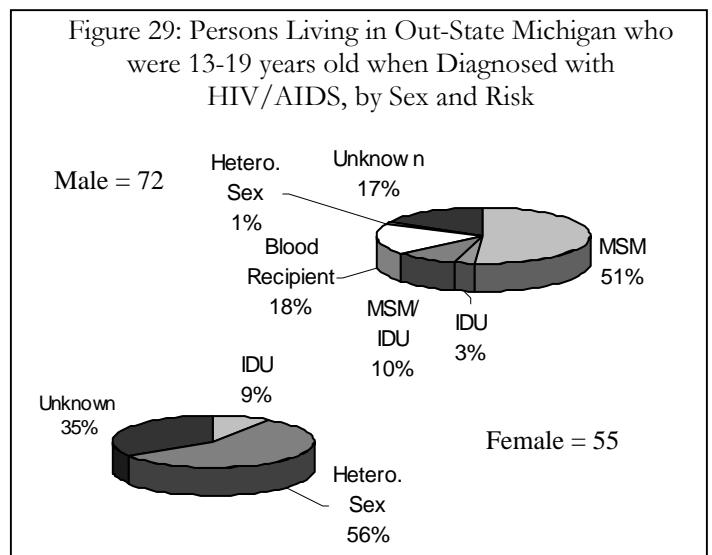
Race/Ethnicity:

Fifty-five percent of persons aged 13-19 at the time of HIV diagnosis are white, 36 percent are black, and 1 percent are Hispanic or other race. Fifty-seven percent of persons aged 20-24 at the time of HIV diagnosis are white, 34 percent are black, and two percent are Hispanic or other race.

Mode of Transmission:

Teenagers: When discussing mode of transmission in other sections, those individuals with unknown risk were left out of percentage calculations. However, the unknown category for teenagers and young adults is too large to omit. Therefore, the percentages discussed in this section do not match those seen on Table 4. Historically, most infected teenagers were recipients of HIV-infected blood or blood products. However, since screening of all blood products began in 1985 this proportion has steadily declined.

Figure 29 shows that among the 127 persons who were ages 13-19 at the time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV in Out-State Michigan, 72 (57 percent) are male. Among these male cases, half had sex with other males (51 percent) including MSM/IDU; while 18 percent had been infected with HIV through blood products before 1985. One percent could be attributed to IDU (including MSM/IDU) and three percent to heterosexual transmission for this age group within this area. Teenage males have the largest proportion of unidentified risk (17 percent) of any age group of men under age 50. Experience with investigating such persons shows that it is likely that many of these males were infected through having sex with other males.



2004 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

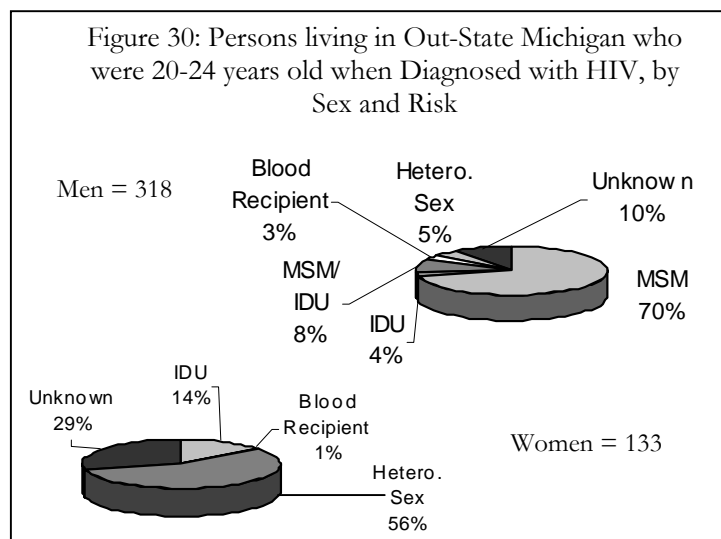
Description of the Epidemic Among Teens and Young Adults (Continued)

Mode of Transmission (continued):

Teenagers (continued): Figure 29 also shows that among the 55 females who were ages 13-19 at the time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV in Out-State Michigan, over half (56 percent) were infected through heterosexual sex, while 9 percent were IDU. The proportion of NIRs among these teenage girls is twice as high (35 vs. 17 percent) as the proportion among teenage boys. Teenage females have the largest proportion of unidentified risk of any age group of women under 60. Most of these females were probably infected heterosexually.

Young Adults: Figure 30 shows that among the 451 persons who were ages 20-24 at time of HIV diagnosis, almost three quarters (71 percent) are male. Seventy-nine percent of them reported sex with other males (including those MSM who also are IDU); 10 percent did not report a mode of transmission. Many of these were likely infected through sex with other men.

Figure 30 also shows that among the 133 females who were ages 20-24 at time of HIV diagnosis, just under over half (56 percent) were infected heterosexually and 14 percent were IDUs; just under a third (29 percent) did not report a mode of transmission. Like the teenage females, many were likely infected heterosexually.



Geographic Distribution of Youth and Teen Cases:

Eighty percent of the 578 persons diagnosed and reported with HIV/AIDS between the ages of 13-24 are located in high prevalence counties. The remaining 20 percent are located in low prevalence counties.

Trends and Conclusions:

The number of new cases among persons aged 13-24 years has remained level. Out-State Michigan should consider both of the sexual behaviors of youth that increase the risk of HIV transmission and the likelihood that their partners for these behaviors are HIV-infected. Given the small number of infected persons in these age groups, it is likely most are infected by older partners (25+).

The data also suggest that prevention activities among male teenagers and male young adults should be geared towards males having sex with older males. These activities should recognize that adolescents at highest risk are those whose sex partners are older, since older men are more likely to be HIV-infected than are younger males.

**Table 2: Distribution of HIV/AIDS Prevalence Estimates
Reported Cases, and Population within Out-State Michigan⁴**
Prisoners and persons with unknown residence are not included
January 1, 2004

Outstate Patient Group	Estimated HIV Infection ¹	Total HIV + AIDS Reported ²		Rate per 100,000 ³	2000 Census	
		Reported Cases	%			%
Male	4,040	2,822	78.3%	148.8	2,715,625	49.4%
White, Non-Hispanic Males	2,580	1,800	50%	111.3	2,317,279	42%
Black, Non-Hispanic Males	1,120	782	22%	574.6	194,929	4%
Hispanic Males	250	177	5%	242.1	103,276	2%
Asian, Hawaiian, Pacific Islander Males	10	10	0%	27.4	36,440	1%
American Indian Males	20	13	0%	99.0	20,193	0%
Other/Multi Race Males	N/A	40	1%	*	43,508	N/A
Female	1,120	784	22%	40.3	2,781,268	51%
White, Non-Hispanic Females	440	310	9%	18.4	2,392,512	44%
Black, Non-Hispanic Females	550	387	11%	282.3	194,856	4%
Hispanic Females	90	62	2%	97.3	92,526	2%
Asian, Hawaiian, Pacific Islander Females	10	*	*	*	37,726	1%
American Indian Females	10	*	*	49.6	20,148	0%
Other/Multi Race Females	N/A	13	0%	*	43,500	N/A
White, Non-Hispanic	3,020	2,110	59%	64.1	4,709,791	86%
Black, Non-Hispanic	1,670	1,169	32%	428.4	389,785	7%
Hispanic	340	239	7%	173.6	195,802	4%
Asian, Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	20	14	0%	27.0	74,166	1%
American Indian	30	21	1%	74.4	40,341	1%
Other/Multi Race	N/A	53	1%	*	87,008	N/A
Male-Male Sex [#]	2,540	1,775	59% ^	N/A		
Injecting Drug Use [#]	540	380	13% ^	N/A		
IDU w/ heterosexual	260	183	6% ^	N/A		
IDU w/o heterosexual	280	197	7% ^	N/A		
Male-Male Sex/IDU [#]	290	201	7% ^	N/A		
Blood Recipient [#]	80	56	2% ^	N/A		
Perinatal	60	44	1% ^	N/A		
Heterosexual [#]	760	532	18% ^	N/A		
Partner IDU	210	145	5% ^	N/A		
Partner Bisexual	50	33	1% ^	N/A		
Partner Rec'd Bld	20	15	1% ^	N/A		
Partner HIV +	490	339	11% ^	N/A		
Known Risk Total	4,280	2,988	100% ^	N/A		
Unknown Risk [#]	N/A	618	17%	N/A		
Presumed Heterosexual	N/A	450	12%	N/A		
Other	N/A	168	5%	N/A		
0 - 4 years ^x	40	31	1%	11.1	361,367	7%
5 - 9 years ^x	30	20	1%	7.5	398,525	7%
10-12 years ^x	10	7	0%	4.0	248,373	5%
13-19 years ^x	180	127	4%	30.4	592,850	11%
20-24 years ^x	650	451	13%	166.9	389,370	7%
25-29 years ^x	1,020	713	20%	296.2	344,387	6%
30-34 years ^x	1,070	748	21%	289.1	370,107	7%
35-39 years ^x	940	660	18%	221.2	424,956	8%
40-44 years ^x	580	402	11%	131.4	441,449	8%
45-49 years ^x	320	225	6%	78.9	405,415	7%
50-54 years ^x	180	125	3%	51.8	347,745	6%
55-59 years ^x	80	57	2%	29.4	271,963	5%
60-64 years ^x	40	30	1%	18.4	217,669	4%
65 and older ^x	10	10	0%	1.5	682,717	12%
Unknown Age	N/A	0	0%	N/A	0	N/A
Total Out-State	5,160	3,606	100%	93.9	5,496,893	100%

* Indicates there are fewer than five (n=1,2,3, or 4) reported cases

^ Indicates percentage calculated from cases with *known risk*

Indicates an explanatory definition exists in attached glossary at end of Profile

^x Indicates age is at time of HIV diagnosis

¹ The minimum estimate is 10 cases.

² Total HIV+AIDS refers to the number of reported cases alive as of 1/1/04

³ Rate calculated (*Estimated HIV Infection/2000 Census*) * 100,000

⁴ Totals for counties/areas include infected prisoners who were discharged/paroled with no current residence available

**Table 2a: Distribution of HIV/AIDS: Prevalence Estimates,
Reported Cases, and Population within Out-State Michigan, by County⁴**

Prisoners and persons with unknown residence are included

January 1, 2004

	Estimated HIV Infection ¹	Total HIV + AIDS Reported ²			2000 Census			Estimated HIV Infection ¹	Total HIV + AIDS Reported ²			2000 Census	
		Reported Cases	%	Rate per 100,000 ³					Reported Cases	%	Rate per 100,000 ³		
ALLEGAN CO.	110	75	2%	104.1	105,665	1%	District #4	20	12	0%	24.2	82,488	1%
Barry/Eaton Co.	70	48	1%	43.6	160,410	2%	ALPENA CO.	10	5	0%	31.9	31,314	0%
BARRY CO.	30	17	0%	52.9	56,755	1%	CHEBOYGAN CO.	10	5	0%	37.8	26,448	0%
EATON CO.	50	31	1%	48.2	103,655	1%	MONTMORENCY CO.	10 *	*		*	10,315	0%
BAY CO.	70	49	1%	63.5	110,157	1%	PRESQUE ISLE CO.	10 *	*		*	14,411	0%
Benzie/Leelanau	10	10	0%	26.9	37,117	0%	GENESEE CO.	660	445	12%	151.3	436,141	4%
BENZIE CO.	10	*	*	*	15,998	0%	GRAND TRAVERSE CO.	60	39	1%	77.3	77,654	1%
LEELANAU CO.	10	8	0%	47.4	21,119	0%	HURON CO.	10 *	*		*	36,079	0%
BERRIEN CO.	270	185	5%	166.2	162,453	2%	INGHAM CO.	460	314	9%	164.7	279,320	3%
Branch/Hillsdale/St. Joseph	60	41	1%	38.8	154,736	2%	IONIA CO.	30	18	0%	48.8	61,518	1%
BRANCH CO.	20	11	0%	43.7	45,787	0%	JACKSON CO.	180	123	3%	113.6	158,422	2%
HILLSDALE CO.	10	8	0%	21.5	46,527	0%	KALAMAZOO CO.	330	226	6%	138.3	238,603	2%
ST JOSEPH CO.	30	22	1%	48.1	62,422	1%	KENT CO.	970	654	18%	168.9	574,335	6%
CALHOUN CO.	160	111	3%	116.0	137,985	1%	LENAAWEE CO.	70	44	1%	70.8	98,890	1%
Cass-Vanburen	120	83	2%	94.2	127,367	1%	LIVINGSTON CO.	50	31	1%	31.9	156,951	2%
CASS CO.	40	25	1%	78.3	51,104	1%	LMAS District	10 *	*		*	37,732	1%
VAN BUREN CO.	90	58	2%	118.0	76,263	1%	ALGER CO.	10 *	*		*	9,862	0%
Central Michigan District	80	52	1%	42.9	186,561	2%	LUCE CO.	10	0	0%	*	7,024	0%
ARENAC CO.	10	*	*	*	17,269	0%	MACKINAC CO.	10 *	*		*	11,943	0%
CLARE CO.	20	12	0%	64.0	31,252	0%	SCHOOLCRAFT CO.	10 *	*		*	8,903	0%
GLADWIN CO.	10	5	0%	38.4	26,023	0%	MARQUETTE CO.	40	26	1%	61.9	64,634	1%
ISABELLA CO.	20	15	0%	31.6	63,351	1%	Mid-Michigan Dist.	100	67	2%	59.4	168,304	2%
OSCEOLA CO.	10	6	0%	43.1	23,197	0%	CLINTON CO.	60	38	1%	92.7	64,753	1%
ROSCOMMON CO.	20	12	0%	78.5	25,469	0%	GRATIOT CO.	10 *	*		*	42,285	0%
CHIPPEWA CO.	20	14	0%	51.9	38,543	0%	MONTCALM CO.	40	25	1%	65.3	61,266	1%
Delta-Menominee	30	19	1%	47.0	63,846	1%	MIDLAND CO.	30	22	1%	36.2	82,874	1%
DELTA CO.	20	16	0%	51.9	38,520	0%	MUSKEGON CO.	160	108	3%	94.0	170,200	2%
MENOMINEE CO.	10	3	0%	*	25,326	0%	Northwest Mich. Dist.	50	33	1%	48.1	103,938	1%
Dickinson-Iron	10	7	0%	24.6	40,610	1%	ANTRIM CO.	10	8	0%	43.3	23,110	0%
DICKINSON CO.	10	6	0%	36.4	27,472	0%	CHARLEVOIX CO.	10	9	0%	38.3	26,090	0%
IRON CO.	10	*	*	*	13,138	0%	EMMET CO.	10	9	0%	31.8	31,437	0%
District #10	140	97	3%	54.9	255,240	3%	OTSEGO CO.	10	7	0%	42.9	23,301	0%
CRAWFORD CO.	10	7	0%	70.1	14,273	0%	OTTAWA CO.	110	76	2%	46.2	238,314	2%
KALKASKA CO.	10	*	*	*	16,571	0%	SAGINAW CO.	210	145	4%	100.0	210,039	2%
LAKE CO.	10	10	0%	88.2	11,333	0%	SANILAC CO.	20	12	0%	44.9	44,547	0%
MANISTEE CO.	20	12	0%	81.5	24,527	0%	SHIAWASSEE CO.	30	21	1%	41.8	71,687	1%
MASON CO.	20	12	0%	70.7	28,274	0%	TUSCOLA CO.	10	9	0%	17.2	58,266	1%
MECOSTA CO.	20	12	0%	49.3	40,553	0%	WASHTENAW CO.	530	355	10%	164.1	322,895	3%
MISSAUKEE CO.	10	*	*	*	14,478	0%	Western UP Dist	30	18	0%	41.5	72,251	1%
NEWAYGO CO.	20	15	0%	41.8	47,874	0%	BARAGA CO.	10	6	0%	114.3	8,746	0%
OCEANA CO.	10	7	0%	37.2	26,873	0%	GOGEBIC CO.	10 *	*		*	17,370	0%
WEXFORD CO.	20	14	0%	65.6	30,484	0%	HOUGHTON CO.	10	8	0%	27.8	36,016	0%
District #2	20	11	0%	28.5	70,121	1%	KEWEENAW CO.	10	0	0%	*	2,301	0%
ALCONA CO.	10	0	0%	*	11,719	0%	ONTONAGON CO.	10 *	*		*	7,818	0%
IOSCO CO.	10	5	0%	36.6	27,339	0%							
OGEMAW CO.	10	*	*	*	21,645	0%							
OSCODA CO.	10	*	*	*	9,418	0%							
Total Out-State								5,160	3,606	100%	93.9	5,496,893	100%

* Indicates there are fewer than five (n=1,2,3, or 4) reported cases

¹The minimum estimate is 10 cases.

²Total HIV+AIDS refers to the number of reported cases alive as of 1/1/04

³Rate calculated (Estimated HIV Infection/2000 Census) * 100,000

⁴Totals for counties/areas include infected prisoners who were discharged/paroled with no current residence available

Table 3: Living HIV/AIDS Cases Currently Living in Out-State Michigan
Sex and Race by Risk
January 1, 2004

Male Only	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Male-Male Sex [#]	1,323	81%	339	56%	91	64%	22	65%	1,775	73%
Injecting Drug Use [#]	83	5%	127	21%	21	15%	3	9%	234	10%
IDU w/ heterosexual	35	2%	56	9%	9	6%	0	0%	100	4%
IDU w/o heterosexual	48	3%	71	12%	12	8%	3	9%	134	6%
Male-Male Sex/IDU [#]	140	9%	48	8%	9	6%	4	12%	201	8%
Blood Recipient [#]	41	2%	8	1%	0	0%	1	3%	50	2%
Perinatal	9	1%	13	2%	1	1%	2	6%	25	1%
Heterosexual [#]	47	3%	73	12%	20	14%	2	6%	142	6%
Partner IDU	12	1%	14	2%	3	2%	1	3%	30	1%
Partner Blood Recipient	3	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	0%
Partner HIV+	32	2%	58	10%	17	12%	1	3%	108	4%
Total Known Risks	1,643	91%	608	78%	142	80%	34	54%	2,427	86%
Unknown Risk [#]	157	9%	174	22%	35	20%	29	46%	395	14%
Presumed Heterosexual	88	5%	134	17%	29	16%	7	11%	258	9%
Other	69	4%	40	5%	6	3%	22	35%	137	5%
Total All Cases	1,800	64%	782	28%	177	6%	63	2%	2,822	100%

Female Only	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Injecting Drug Use [#]	59	24%	73	30%	11	22%	3	17%	146	26%
IDU w/ hetero risk	33	13%	41	17%	7	14%	2	11%	83	15%
IDU w/o hetero risk	26	10%	32	13%	4	8%	1	6%	63	11%
Blood Recipient [#]	5	2%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	1%
Perinatal	6	2%	7	3%	5	10%	1	6%	19	3%
Heterosexual [#]	181	72%	160	66%	35	69%	14	78%	390	70%
Partner IDU	56	22%	46	19%	8	16%	5	28%	115	20%
Partner Bisexual	20	8%	10	4%	2	4%	1	6%	33	6%
Partner Blood Recipient	7	3%	3	1%	1	2%	0	0%	11	2%
Partner HIV+	98	39%	101	42%	24	47%	8	44%	231	41%
Total Known Risks	251	81%	241	62%	51	82%	18	72%	561	72%
Unknown Risk [#]	59	19%	146	38%	11	18%	7	28%	223	28%
Presumed Heterosexual	51	16%	127	33%	11	18%	3	12%	192	24%
Other	8	3%	19	5%	0	0%	4	16%	31	4%
Total All Cases	310	40%	387	49%	62	8%	25	3%	784	100%

Male and Female	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Male-Male Sex [#]	1,323	70%	339	40%	91	47%	22	42%	1,775	59%
Injecting Drug Use [#]	142	7%	200	24%	32	17%	6	12%	380	13%
IDU w/ heterosexual	68	4%	97	11%	16	8%	2	4%	183	6%
IDU w/o heterosexual	74	4%	103	12%	16	8%	4	8%	197	7%
Male-Male Sex/IDU [#]	140	7%	48	6%	9	5%	4	8%	201	7%
Blood Recipient [#]	46	2%	9	1%	0	0%	1	2%	56	2%
Perinatal	15	1%	20	2%	6	3%	3	6%	44	1%
Heterosexual [#]	228	12%	233	27%	55	28%	16	31%	532	18%
Partner IDU	68	4%	60	7%	11	6%	6	12%	145	5%
Partner Bisexual	20	1%	10	1%	2	1%	1	2%	33	1%
Partner Blood Recipient	10	1%	4	0%	1	1%	0	0%	15	1%
Partner HIV+	130	7%	159	19%	41	21%	9	17%	339	11%
Total Known Risks	1,894	90%	849	73%	193	81%	52	59%	2,988	83%
Unknown Risk [#]	216	10%	320	27%	46	19%	36	41%	618	17%
Presumed Heterosexual	139	7%	261	22%	40	17%	10	11%	450	12%
Other	77	4%	59	5%	6	3%	26	30%	168	5%
Total All Cases	2,110	59%	1,169	32%	239	7%	88	2%	3,606	100%

* Indicates there are fewer than five (n=1,2,3, or 4) reported cases

^ Indicates percentage calculated from cases with *known risk*

-Percents for 'Total Known Risk', 'Unknown Risk', 'Presumed Heterosexual', 'Other', and 'Total All Cases' are calculated from all cases

Indicates an explanatory definition exists in Appendix B

Table 4: Living HIV/AIDS Cases in Out-State Michigan
Age^x at HIV Diagnosis by Risk
January 1, 2004

Male Only	0-12 years [^] Cases	%	13-19 years [^] Cases	%	20-24 years [^] Cases	%	25-29 years [^] Cases	%	30-39 years [^] Cases	%	40-49 years [^] Cases	%	50-59 years [^] Cases	%	60+ years [^] Cases	%	All Ages [^] Cases	%
Male-Male Sex [#]	0	0%	37	62%	225	78%	368	74%	763	76%	289	69%	77	70%	13	81%	1,772	73%
Injecting Drug Use [#]	*	*	*	*	12	4%	33	7%	90	9%	75	18%	21	19%	0	0%	233	10%
IDU w/ heterosexual	0	0%	*	*	*	*	17	3%	42	4%	32	8%	6	5%	0	0%	100	4%
IDU w/o heterosexual	*	*	0	0%	10	3%	16	3%	48	5%	43	10%	15	14%	0	0%	133	5%
Male-Male Sex/IDU [#]	0	0%	7	12%	26	9%	45	9%	88	9%	31	7%	*	*	0	0%	201	8%
Blood Recipient [#]	7	21%	13	22%	9	3%	9	2%	9	1%	*	*	*	*	*	*	50	2%
Perinatal	25	76%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	25	1%
Heterosexual [#]	0	0%	*	*	15	5%	40	8%	51	5%	25	6%	7	6%	*	*	142	6%
Partner IDU	0	0%	0	0%	*	*	10	2%	10	1%	6	1%	*	*	0	0%	30	1%
Partner Blood Recipient	0	0%	0	0%	*	*	*	*	0	0%	*	*	0	0%	0	0%	*	*
Partner HIV+	0	0%	*	*	13	5%	28	6%	41	4%	18	4%	*	*	*	*	108	4%
Total Known Risks	33	92%	60	83%	287	90%	495	91%	1,001	85%	421	84%	110	76%	16	67%	2,423	86%
Unknown Risk [#]	*	*	12	17%	31	10%	46	9%	175	15%	83	16%	34	24%	8	33%	392	14%
Presumed Heterosexual	0	0%	*	*	19	6%	31	6%	127	11%	50	10%	21	15%	*	*	256	9%
Other	*	*	8	11%	12	4%	15	3%	48	4%	33	7%	13	9%	*	*	136	5%
Total All Cases	36	1%	72	3%	318	11%	541	19%	1,176	42%	504	18%	144	5%	24	1%	2,822	100%

Female Only	0-12 years [^] Cases	%	13-19 years [^] Cases	%	20-24 years [^] Cases	%	25-29 years [^] Cases	%	30-39 years [^] Cases	%	40-49 years [^] Cases	%	50-59 years [^] Cases	%	60+ years [^] Cases	%	All Ages [^] Cases	%
Injecting Drug Use [#]	0	0%	5	14%	18	19%	35	30%	58	33%	25	28%	5	18%	0	0%	146	26%
IDU w/ hetero risk	0	0%	*	*	6	6%	18	16%	35	20%	18	20%	*	*	0	0%	83	15%
IDU w/o hetero risk	0	0%	*	*	12	13%	17	15%	23	13%	7	8%	*	*	0	0%	63	11%
Blood Recipient [#]	0	0%	0	0%	*	*	0	0%	*	*	0	0%	*	*	*	*	6	1%
Perinatal	19	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	19	3%
Heterosexual [#]	0	0%	31	86%	75	80%	80	70%	113	65%	65	72%	22	79%	*	*	389	69%
Partner IDU	0	0%	8	22%	20	21%	25	22%	30	17%	27	30%	5	18%	0	0%	115	21%
Partner Bisexual	0	0%	*	*	8	9%	5	4%	10	6%	*	*	*	*	0	0%	32	6%
Partner Blood Recipient	0	0%	0	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0%	*	*	11	2%
Partner HIV+	0	0%	20	56%	43	46%	48	42%	70	40%	34	38%	14	50%	*	*	231	41%
Total Known Risks	19	86%	36	65%	94	71%	115	67%	174	75%	90	73%	28	74%	*	*	560	71%
Unknown Risk [#]	*	*	19	35%	39	29%	57	33%	58	25%	33	27%	10	26%	*	*	223	28%
Presumed Heterosexual	*	*	17	31%	37	28%	51	30%	48	21%	28	23%	7	18%	*	*	192	24%
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	3%	10	4%	5	4%	*	*	*	*	31	4%
Total All Cases	22	3%	55	7%	133	17%	172	22%	232	30%	123	16%	38	5%	8	1%	784	100%

Male and Female	0-12 years [^] Cases	%	13-19 years [^] Cases	%	20-24 years [^] Cases	%	25-29 years [^] Cases	%	30-39 years [^] Cases	%	40-49 years [^] Cases	%	50-59 years [^] Cases	%	60+ years [^] Cases	%	All Ages [^] Cases	%
Male-Male Sex [#]	0	0%	37	39%	225	59%	368	60%	763	65%	289	57%	77	56%	13	65%	1,772	59%
Injecting Drug Use [#]	*	*	6	6%	30	8%	68	11%	148	13%	100	20%	26	19%	0	0%	379	13%
IDU w/ heterosexual	0	0%	*	*	8	2%	35	6%	77	7%	50	10%	10	7%	0	0%	183	6%
IDU w/o heterosexual	*	*	*	*	22	6%	33	5%	71	6%	50	10%	16	12%	0	0%	196	7%
Male-Male Sex/IDU [#]	0	0%	7	7%	26	7%	45	7%	88	7%	31	6%	*	*	0	0%	201	7%
Blood Recipient [#]	7	13%	13	14%	10	3%	9	1%	12	1%	*	*	*	*	*	*	56	2%
Perinatal	44	85%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	44	1%
Heterosexual [#]	0	0%	33	34%	90	24%	120	20%	164	14%	90	18%	29	21%	5	25%	531	18%
Partner IDU	0	0%	8	8%	21	6%	35	6%	40	3%	33	6%	8	6%	0	0%	145	5%
Partner Bisexual	0	0%	*	*	8	2%	5	1%	10	1%	*	*	*	*	0	0%	32	1%
Partner Blood Recipient	0	0%	0	0%	5	1%	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0%	*	*	15	1%
Partner HIV+	0	0%	22	23%	56	15%	76	12%	111	9%	52	10%	18	13%	*	*	339	11%
Total Known Risks	52	90%	96	76%	381	84%	610	86%	1,175	83%	511	81%	138	76%	20	63%	2,983	83%
Unknown Risk [#]	6	10%	31	24%	70	16%	103	14%	233	17%	116	19%	44	24%	12	38%	615	17%
Presumed Heterosexual	*	*	21	17%	56	12%	82	12%	175	12%	78	12%	28	15%	7	22%	448	12%
Other	5	9%	10	8%	14	3%	21	3%	58	4%	38	6%	16	9%	5	16%	167	5%
Total All Cases	58	2%	127	4%	451	13%	713	20%	1,408	39%	627	17%	182	5%	32	1%	3,606	100%

* Indicates there are fewer than five (n=1,2,3, or 4) reported cases

[^] Indicates percentage calculated from cases with *known risk* for categorical break down.

-Percents for 'Total Known Risk', 'Unknown Risk', 'Presumed Heterosexual', 'Other', and 'Total All Cases' are calculated from all cases

[#] Indicates an explanatory definition exists in attached glossary at end of Profile

^x Indicates age at time of HIV diagnosis (Unknown age: Males=7, Females=1)

**Table 5: Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and Chlamydia by Sex
Race, and Age Group in Out-State Michigan
Reported January 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003**

Patient Group	2000 Outstate Population	Gonorrhea			P&S Syphilis*			Chlamydia		
		Cases	Pct	Rate^	Cases	Pct	Rate^	Cases	Pct	Rate^
Male	2,715,625	2,760	41%	102	16	59%	1	3,626	22%	134
<i>White Males</i>	2,317,279	231	3%	10	8	30%	0	803	5%	35
<i>Black Males</i>	194,929	1,630	24%	836	7	26%	4	1,335	8%	685
<i>Hispanic Males</i>	103,276	54	1%	52	1	4%	1	126	1%	122
<i>Other Males</i>	100,141	51	1%	N/A	0	0%	N/A	61	0%	N/A
<i>Unk Males</i>	N/A	794	12%	N/A	0	0%	N/A	1,301	8%	N/A
Female	2,781,268	3,980	59%	143	11	41%	0	12,826	78%	461
<i>White Females</i>	2,392,512	591	9%	25	3	11%	0	3,247	20%	136
<i>Black Females</i>	194,856	1,338	20%	687	8	30%	4	2,445	15%	1255
<i>Hispanic Females</i>	92,526	66	1%	71	0	0%	0	246	1%	266
<i>Other Females</i>	101,374	136	2%	N/A	0	0%	N/A	210	1%	N/A
<i>Unk Females</i>	N/A	1,849	27%	N/A	0	0%	N/A	6,678	41%	N/A
White	4,709,791	822	12%	17	11	41%	0	4,050	25%	86
Black	389,785	2,968	44%	761	15	56%	4	3,780	23%	970
Hispanic	195,802	120	2%	61	1	4%	1	372	2%	190
Other	201,515	187	3%	93	0	0%	0	271	2%	134
Unknown Race	N/A	2,643	39%	N/A	0	0%	N/A	7,979	48%	N/A
0-4 years	361,367	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0
5-9 years	398,525	4	0%	1	0	0%	0	3	0%	1
10-14 years	540,798	103	2%	19	0	0%	0	222	1%	41
15-19 years	300,425	1,860	28%	619	3	11%	1	5,738	35%	1910
20-24 years	389,370	2,202	33%	566	6	22%	2	6,415	39%	1648
25-29 years	344,387	1,097	16%	319	7	26%	2	2,371	14%	688
30-34 years	370,107	615	9%	166	4	15%	1	849	5%	229
35-39 years	424,956	358	5%	84	4	15%	1	375	2%	88
40-44 years	441,449	198	3%	45	2	7%	0	169	1%	38
45-54 years	753,160	184	3%	24	1	4%	0	144	1%	19
55-64 years	489,632	38	1%	8	0	0%	0	24	0%	5
65 and over	682,717	73	1%	11	0	0%	0	131	1%	19
Unknown Age	N/A	8	0%	N/A	0	0%	N/A	11	0%	N/A
Total	5,496,893	6,740	100%	123	27	100%	0	16,452	100%	299

* P&S: Primary and Secondary Syphilis

^ Rate per 100,000

Table 6: Living HIV/AIDS Cases Currently Living in Kent County, Michigan
Sex and Race by Risk
January 1, 2004

Male Only MI	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Male-Male Sex [#]	233	85%	62	50%	26	54%	*	*	324	72%
Injecting Drug Use [#]	13	5%	27	22%	9	19%	0	0%	49	11%
Male-Male Sex/IDU [#]	16	6%	11	9%	5	10%	*	*	33	7%
Blood Recipients [#]	*	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	*	*
Perinatal	*	*	*	*	0	0%	0	0%	*	*
Heterosexual [#]	9	3%	21	17%	8	17%	0	0%	38	8%
Total Known Risks	275	94%	123	82%	48	81%	*	*	450	89%
Unknown Risk [#]	18	6%	27	18%	11	19%	*	*	58	11%
Total All Cases	293	58%	150	30%	59	12%	6	1%	508	100%

Female Only MI	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Injecting Drug Use [#]	8	26%	12	25%	5	25%	0	0%	25	24%
Blood Recipients [#]	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Perinatal	0	0%	*	*	*	*	0	0%	*	*
Heterosexual [#]	23	74%	35	73%	14	70%	*	0%	76	74%
Total Known Risks	31	79%	48	59%	20	91%	*	*	103	71%
Unknown Risk [#]	8	21%	33	41%	*	*	0	0%	43	29%
Total All Cases	39	27%	81	55%	22	15%	*	*	146	100%

Male and Female MI	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Male-Male Sex [#]	233	76%	62	36%	26	38%	*	*	324	59%
Injecting Drug Use [#]	21	7%	39	23%	14	21%	0	0%	74	13%
Male-Male Sex/IDU [#]	16	5%	11	6%	5	7%	*	*	33	6%
Blood Recipients [#]	*	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	*	*
Perinatal	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0%	6	1%
Heterosexual [#]	32	10%	56	33%	22	32%	*	*	114	21%
Total Known Risks	306	92%	171	74%	68	84%	8	80%	553	85%
Unknown Risk [#]	26	8%	60	26%	13	16%	*	*	101	15%
Total All Cases	332	51%	231	35%	81	12%	10	2%	654	100%

* Indicates there are fewer than five (n=1,2,3, or 4) reported cases

^ Indicates percentage calculated from cases with *known risk*

-Percents for 'Total Known Risk', 'Unknown Risk', 'Presumed Heterosexual', 'Other', and 'Total All Cases' are calculated from all cases

Indicates an explanatory definition exists in Appendix B

Table 7: Living HIV/AIDS Cases Currently Living in Berrien County, Michigan
Sex and Race by Risk
January 1, 2004

Male Only	White		Black		Other		All Races	
MI	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Male-Male Sex [#]	29	76%	13	34%	*	*	46	55%
Injecting Drug Use [#]	*	*	11	29%	*	*	16	19%
Male-Male Sex/IDU [#]	5	13%	*	*	*	*	7	8%
Blood Recipients [#]	0	0%	*	*	0	0%	*	*
Perinatal	0	0%	*	*	0	0%	*	*
Heterosexual [#]	*	*	11	29%	0	0%	12	14%
Total Known Risks	38	88%	38	58%	7	58%	83	69%
Unknown Risk [#]	5	12%	27	42%	5	42%	37	31%
Total All Cases	43	36%	65	54%	12	10%	120	100%

Female Only	White		Black		Other		All Races	
MI	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Injecting Drug Use [#]	*	*	5	19%	*	*	8	21%
Blood Recipients [#]	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Perinatal	0	0%	*	*	0	0%	*	*
Heterosexual [#]	7	78%	20	74%	*	*	28	74%
Total Known Risks	9	75%	27	53%	*	*	38	58%
Unknown Risk [#]	*	*	24	47%	0	0%	27	42%
Total All Cases	12	18%	51	78%	*	*	65	100%

Male and Female	White		Black		Other		All Races	
MI	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Male-Male Sex [#]	29	62%	13	20%	*	*	46	38%
Injecting Drug Use [#]	5	11%	16	25%	*	*	24	20%
Male-Male Sex/IDU [#]	5	11%	*	*	*	*	7	6%
Blood Recipients [#]	0	0%	*	*	0	0%	*	*
Perinatal	0	0%	*	*	0	0%	*	*
Heterosexual [#]	8	17%	31	48%	*	*	40	33%
Total Known Risks	47	85%	65	56%	9	64%	121	65%
Unknown Risk [#]	8	15%	51	44%	5	36%	64	35%
Total All Cases	55	30%	116	63%	14	8%	185	100%

* Indicates there are fewer than five (n=1,2,3, or 4) reported cases

^ Indicates percentage calculated from cases with *known risk*

-Percents for 'Total Known Risk', 'Unknown Risk', 'Presumed Heterosexual', 'Other', and 'Total All Cases' are calculated from all cases

Indicates an explanatory definition exists in Appendix B

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